

# N. Y. Engineer Backs Charges Of Borglum

Lester P. Barlow Says He Offered Similar Evidence to Senators

Hearing Refused Before Committee

In Letter to Chamberlain Demands Whole Truth Be Revealed

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)  
WASHINGTON, May 11.—Lester P. Barlow, New York engineer and inventor, to-day indorsed the statement made by Gutzon Borglum that the exposure of Borglum's connection with certain aero interests was a "frame-up" to discredit him.

Barlow further charged that officials of the War Department were engaged now in an attempt similarly to discredit him. In a letter addressed to Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, Barlow urges that the aircraft production charges be sifted in open hearings and asks that he receive an opportunity to establish the truth of serious charges made by him against officials connected with the aircraft programme.

"I realize that the statements I have made are of a serious nature," said Barlow, "and if I cannot prove them I may expect to be sent to the penitentiary, and if I am a liar, I should be shot."

Wants Whole Truth Revealed

His letter to Senator Chamberlain reads:

"What is the full meaning of the statement attributed to you by the daily press, that your committee will go to the bottom of this recent scandal? Is your committee going to deceive the people and entrap them with a whitewashed false-bottom just short of the truth? If there is anything that the German government may well desire, it is that the American people shall continue ignorant of the conditions in the United States.

"The German government also desires that those at whose doors the blame lies continue to delay our war work. Every day's delay in getting aerial reinforcements over seas is playing in the enemies' hands, damaging to our nation's cause, and, indirectly, tantamount to murder of brave young men who are dying while awaiting material support from home.

"There have been numerous investigations of the aircraft situation, but conditions apparently remain the same. Americans are living of it and demanding that you throw open the doors and pursue an investigation that will reveal the entire truth, through the press, that all may know; with 'the truth out' America will at once proceed with the successful production in this branch of war work, the production of airplanes and all of their equipment."

Says He Gave Evidence to New

"For the last several months I have tried almost continually to get the Military Affairs Committee to investigate the conditions affecting the aerial programme. About the first of the year submitted to Senator New, a committee member, documentary evidence which supports criticisms now being made of the manner and spirit of conducting the aerial programme. Since then Senator New has several times told me that he has spoken to you about having me appear at some of the committee's hearings of matters and officials connected with the aerial programme.

"On my first visit to the committee chamber at an open session I was introduced to you as a man who knew the real state of affairs in several departments of our so-called aerial programme. You will perhaps remember saying, 'What are you getting out of this? I think you are all dishonest.' 'At that time I warned you not to question my loyalty, but you left the room without changing your statements. That same afternoon I appeared before your committee, presumably to testify in open session. It seemed to be the desire that General Squier and Colonel Deeds, both there present, should break down my testimony before the newspaper men, but General Squier whimpered and Deeds refused to talk, and doors were voted closed with the newspaper men outside. Why?

"Says Squier Still Hedged

"Several members desired to have me go on with my testimony in secret session, but I refused. I am ready to assist you in going to the bottom of this. That was once that the committee did not, and apparently did not care to, go to the bottom. If the committee had kept open session that day the American public would not now be in ignorance of the distressing conditions that exist now, and for months have existed, in the aircraft programme.

"I am in Washington again and ready to appear before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in open session, but not behind closed doors. I am ready to assist you in going to the bottom of this. That was once that the committee did not, and apparently did not care to, go to the bottom. If the committee had kept open session that day the American public would not now be in ignorance of the distressing conditions that exist now, and for months have existed, in the aircraft programme.

# Holland Held Out Against Ultimatum; Berlin Gave Way

AMSTERDAM, Friday, May 10.—Replying to a question in the Second Chamber to-day regarding the settlement between Holland and Germany, the Dutch Foreign Minister, Jonkheer Loudon, said:

"The government's reasons for considering the relations which had arisen with Germany as strained lay in the emphasis with which the German government made known what it demanded from the Dutch government, some parts of which demands were immediately seen to be unacceptable. Through her minister here Germany gave both the Dutch Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to understand that it was a matter which had not been decided without thorough consideration and must be accepted in its entirety as an irreducible minimum.

"The Dutch Minister in Berlin, in particular, was clearly told that if the German demands were not granted the consequences would be most serious for Holland.

"The question of the transit of sand and gravel had been regulated in a manner which encountered no fundamental objections on the part of the Dutch government. On the other hand, the character of the goods to be transported over the Limburg railway was in direct conflict with the actual wording of the Dutch proclamation of neutrality. The government decided, therefore, unhesitatingly to oppose this. It was only when the German government had accepted transport of provisions for the army as the fourth exception, and had agreed to the description of the term 'arms' in accordance with the Dutch conception, that the Dutch government could drop its objections."

# Charges False, Wilson Unfair, Says Borglum

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who received authority from President Wilson in January last to investigate delay in the Administration's aviation programme, denied yesterday that he had sought to capitalize his friendship with the President in the promotion of an airplane production company. The charges against him made by Kenyon W. Mix, of the Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Muskogee, Okla., the sculptor declared, were false in every particular and designed to

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# Germans Seek Virtual Control Of Dutch Trade

"Would Make Second Rumania of Holland," Says Hague Dispatch

LONDON, May 11.—Germany has made claims on Holland which are described in a Central News dispatch from The Hague as very serious stipulations, that would bring Holland to a great extent under the economic influence of the Germans. These claims are in addition to the one respecting the Dutch tonnage which is demanded for use after the war, as an offset to the tonnage which the Allies are now using. "Germany is actually endeavoring to make a second Rumania of Holland," says the dispatch.

At a conference a few days ago between Foreign Minister Loudon and the ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, it was pointed out that the Entente is viewing with great apprehension the situation between Holland and Germany. Holland was told of the dangers which might befall from agreement with the German claims in connection with the grain shipments from America. The Entente representatives promised not to

# Cavalry Sent By Teutons to Curb Ukraine

Large Detachments of Bavarians Dispatched From West

Hatred of Teuton Growing Everywhere

Returned Prisoners So Threatening That They Are Disarmed

LONDON, May 11.—The situation in Ukraine has become so disturbed that the Germans have dispatched large detachments of Bavarian cavalry from Flanders on the way to Ukraine, the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports.

Word that fighting is to be resumed in Ukraine has been received from Liège, Belgium, according to the dispatch. The Bavarian cavalry detach-

# Burleson Awaits T. R.'s "Final Effort To Prove Charges"

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)  
WASHINGTON, May 11.—Commenting upon Colonel Roosevelt's preliminary statement in support of his charge that the Postoffice Department, in the enforcement of the espionage act, has discriminated between newspapers friendly to and those critical of the Administration, Postmaster General Burleson to-day said:

"It is not surprising that Colonel Roosevelt is dissatisfied with his first attempt to support the truthfulness of his charges against the Postoffice Department, and recognizing it will prove disappointing, promises another effort by the way of the extension of his remarks in 'The Congressional Record.' It may be a helpful suggestion to him if, in his second reply, he does not attempt to obscure the issue by dragging in any more irrelevant and extraneous matter.

"Neither Mr. Creel nor the officials of the Department of Justice has sought to do with the serious charges he laid at the door of the Postoffice Department. I await his final effort to prove his accusations against me."

# Creel Issues Denial of Charges by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, May 11.—George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, to-night issued a statement in which he denied Theodore Roosevelt's statement that he had attacked "Collier's Weekly," "The Metropolitan Magazine" and "The New York Tribune," declaring he merely had exposed specific misstatements of fact which they printed.

# French Advance Before Ypres and South of Somme; Berlin Reports Heavy American Loss

## Mines Used To Bombard Americans

Heavy Casualties Reported Near Apremont and North of Parroy

## Shells Made of Glass To Spread Poison Gas

Major Thaw Again Cited for Bravery After Downing Enemy Airplane

BERLIN, via London, May 11.—Heavy losses were inflicted on the American troops southwest of Apremont and north of Parroy by a strong mine bombardment, according to the official communication from General Headquarters to-day.

The German statement regarding Apremont probably refers to the successful raid by the French in Apremont Forest at dawn Friday, when, according to a dispatch from a correspondent with the American army, printed yesterday, American batteries assisted the French in a two hours' bombardment, and at the same time were showered with gas shells by the Germans.

Apremont is five miles southeast of St. Mihiel, in the Woëvre, while Parroy is on the Rhine-Marne canal, close to the Franco-German border. The two towns are about forty-five miles apart, so the German communication refers to two different actions.

It was near Parroy that American troops first entered the front line trenches, having been put in with French troops there for training purposes.

## Germans Using Glass Shells to Spread Gas in American Lines

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The Tribune)  
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE PICARDY FRONT, May 11.—In connection with the German's recent gas attack on this front it has become known that the enemy is constantly experimenting with various new methods of hurling death vapors into the Allied lines.

One of the latest is the "tumbler method," a system of shooting glass gas containers from short-range guns. The tumblers break quietly on striking the ground, without the usual warning explosion peculiar to gas shells.

It has now been determined that the enemy is using twenty-two different varieties of gas. This means that the gas warfare, so far as the enemy is concerned, will be continued on a large scale.

It is also known that the Allies are making every counter preparation.

The German claim that the use of gas was only inaugurated as an offensive weapon after the beginning of the present war has now been proved beyond doubt to be a typical German falsehood. Gas shells, of which there are many varieties now, have been found bearing the stencil on their steel sides, "Essen, 1912." Any effort to contend that these shells were originally manufactured for other purposes than for gas would be untrue, because gas shells are always of special manufacture, being thinner and containing a special metal lining, usually zinc.

## 320-Foot Wooden Ship Is Launched in Texas

ORANGE, Tex., May 11.—The City of Bonham, one of the largest wooden ships ever planned, was launched successfully here this afternoon. The vessel is 320 feet long and 47 feet wide. It was designed by A. A. Daugherty, whose design has been accepted as a model by the United States Shipping Board.

## Centrist Party Near Split Over Hertling

LONDON, May 11.—The likelihood of a split in the Centrist party, one of the most powerful in the Reichstag, of which Chancellor von Hertling is a member, is discussed in Berlin newspapers, an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company reports.

Discussion has arisen over the Chancellor's Eastern policy. The newspapers say the anti-Hertling faction, headed by Matthias Erzberger, may be able to cause the Chancellor's fall.

## On—

Page 3, Part I  
Hilaire Belloc calls second Kemmel fight a brilliant victory.

Page 1, Part III  
Coiled in the Flag Hears-s-s-t's work for a fightless war, by Kenneth MacGowan.

Page 3, Part III  
Italian Prospects—the Fate of Venice, by Frank H. Simonds.

Page 8, Part IV  
German Offensives in New York; More Revelations by Casimir Pilenas, in the "Spying Among Spies" series.

Page 1, Part VI  
The New Citizen's Point of View—if a Woman Were Park Commissioner.

Page 8, Part V  
Read F. P. A.'s column, "The Listening Post," in a recent issue of "The Stars and Stripes," the Official A. E. F. newspaper.

## General Maurice Is Retired

LONDON, May 11.—General Frederick B. Maurice, whose charges against Lloyd George and Bonar Law led to a test of the government, has been put on retired pay by the army command.

The retirement of General Maurice was made known to-night in a brief statement from the War Office. It reads as follows:

"The Army Council, having considered the explanations tendered by Major General Maurice of a breach of regulations committed by him in writing and causing to be published a letter which appeared in the press of the 7th instant, have decided that he be placed forthwith on retired pay."

The retirement of General Maurice was fully expected. It is believed that the Army Council has made it impossible for him to write anything more regarding the controversy which he brought to a climax. His side of the case, however, has been circulated in army and political circles, although the public may not learn it until after the war.

## U. S. Regiment on Parade Captures London by Storm

Phlegmatic Britons Line Streets by Thousands Wildly Cheering as National Army Men Pass; King Receives Salute at Royal Palace

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)  
LONDON, May 11.—A regiment of Americans—men of the National Army—took London by storm to-day. This supposedly cold, phlegmatic city of haughty, unemotional, monocled inhabitants belied its reputation and became another flag-waving, band-playing, cheering New York. And the American troops themselves were from New York City.

The enormous crowd which watched the parade of clean cut, well trained American soldiers acted as if it had been camouflaging its emotions for many months and at last had determined to throw off its mask.

The procession showed Londoners no different from New Yorkers. Every one was better for the show of emotion and enthusiasm. Not since last summer, when the boys who marched to-day were only just beginning their training, has London seen American soldiers marching through her streets. In fact, London has seen mighty few parades during this war, and to-day's procession consequently was of historic importance.

Thousands Gather for Parade

Hardly any one knew of the parade until the announcement was made in the morning papers, but though the notice was short, the people prepared quickly and tremendous crowds began to gather hours before the time at which the procession was scheduled to start.

From government and from private buildings the flags of the two countries flew side by side. Thousands along the line of march carried the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the Union Jack in the other. Every point of vantage was black with onlookers.

I saw the first regiment of American engineers when they paraded the London streets nearly a year ago and I sympathized with them as they passed under the scrutinizing gaze of the city. They were not soldiers, but merely railway men wearing uniforms, who later were to play a gallant part in the Somme tragedy.

Americans Sure of Themselves

But to-day the American boys needed no sympathy. They marched as if they were sure of themselves, proud of themselves, unabashed and unafraid, at home whatever the surroundings, whether in front of the King's palace or out on the plains of Flanders or in the hills of the Champagne.

Americans long from home felt proud of their country, and Britons showed respect, admiration and warm blooded enthusiasm for the soldiers of her strongest ally.

From the time the crash of the band set the line in motion until the parade ended the soldiers moved through wildly cheering lines. First came an American band, then an American battalion, then the band of the Scots Guards, a second American battalion, then the Irish and Grenadier Guard bands, and finally a third battalion.

King Takes the Salute

It has been many months since Whitehall has been packed with such a throng as gathered there to see the start. British staff officers lined the steps of the War Office. In Trafalgar Square the police kept the way clear

## Foe Is Driven Back Between Kemmel and Mount Rouge

Heavy Counterattacks Are Repulsed by Petain's Men; Prisoners Captured

## Italians Storm Monte Corno

Seize Men and Guns in Sudden Offensive; Bombardment at Amiens Grows

Sharply attacking yesterday the French gained ground on two fronts. East of Loire, between Mount Kemmel and Mount Rouge in the Ypres sector, they advanced their lines and captured prisoners.

East of Montdidier, on the south side of the Somme salient, they forced the Germans back near Mareuil Wood, northwest of Orvillers-Sorrel. Here they captured two score prisoners and a few machine guns and broke up desperate German efforts to regain the lost ground.

The Germans, after violent artillery preparation, flung strong forces into an attack on the French lines near Mailly-Raineval, at the tip of the Somme salient. At first they gained some ground, but a prompt French counter attack drove them back to their original positions, with the loss of 100 prisoners and fifteen machine guns.

British raiders west of Merville brought in captives Friday night. But for the most part the infantry was idle. Field Marshal Haig reported breaking up German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville Vitasse, in the Amiens sector.

American artillery east of Montdidier hammered the German lines and started fires in the villages of Cantigny and Mesnil-St. Georges. Berlin speaks of heavy losses inflicted on the Americans near Apremont and Panoy on Friday.

Keeping up the battering fire of the last few days before Amiens, the bombardment yesterday grew spirited along the Aves River, around Grivesnes, where the French made their gains on Thursday, and near Mailly-Raineval, just northwest of Montdidier.

French night attacks on Hangard failed, Berlin reports. In Friday's fighting the Germans declare that the Australian attacks at Aveluy Wood were fruitless and entailed heavy losses.

Italian troops on Thursday launched an attack in the mountain region on the north, storming Monte Corno and capturing 100 prisoners and two cannon and several machine guns. This first Italian offensive movement in several months may presage general operations on the southern front to draw more German reserves from the West and anticipate the announced Austrian offensive in the southwest.

## Maj. Rasmussen, Idol Of His Men, Went to His Death Laughing

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, May 9.—Major Andrew Rasmussen, of Portland, Ore., who was killed a few days ago while leading a reconnoitering party on the American front in Picardy, was the idol of his men because of his utter fearlessness. He passed unwounded through revolutions in Central America and more severe fighting with General Carranza's forces in Mexico, and finally through two years of service as a major with the Canadian army. He was detailed by the British last October to assist in training American bayonet fighting, and later was sent to an American army school as instructor. In January he was transferred to the American army, with a major's commission.

Major Rasmussen was immediately given command of a battalion and went into action on the front north-west of Toul, where he suffered slightly in a gas attack.

On the night that his battalion was moved from its billets into the line on the Picardy front, Major Rasmussen joked with several correspondents while the German shells were bursting in the village, a few kilometers in the rear. He told them they might have his uniform, helmet and other things in case he was killed. Then he roared, laughing, toward the trenches.

If you are looking for a summer home read the unusual offerings in the REAL ESTATE columns of to-day's Sunday Tribune—Advt.

## Slashing Attacks By Petain's Men Delay Foe's Drive

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 11.—Another day has run half its course without any infantry action of great importance having occurred along the far Western battlefield. Certain positions at various points, desirably located, continued to be the objects of bickering between the opposing forces, and the artillery was duly pounding out its freight of destruction. But von Hindenburg, to whom the next